

TALKS WITH SCREEN-STRUCK GIRLS

Series Two
By Beatriz Michelena
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I suggested last week that this "talk" would concern itself with the very important topic of "facial expression."

Unless one has eloquent features, i. e. features which respond very readily to changing emotions, she can never hope for any great success as a motion picture actress. I would not go so far as to say that this requisite is the only thing, but unless supported by it, nothing else can count for a great deal.

First of all I would emphasize that facial expression does not mean artificial grimaces. On the exact contrary its effectiveness depends on its coming in natural and almost unconscious response to what one feels inwardly. It is not a surface accomplishment.

It follows then that to adequately feel is a very essential matter. An actress in pictures must have great powers of imagination—an imagination that can pull her out from what she really is and throw her bodily into the role she is playing. She must live her part; not make believe it, but actively live it and breathe it and lose her whole soul into it.

If she does this, facial expression, unless she has plenty of putty, will pretty well take care of themselves.

Before starting out to become a motion picture actress, therefore, every girl should ask herself two questions; first, has she the necessary power of imagination to live a part, and secondly, has she features that, without effort, register her innermost emotions and thoughts. Do her eyes naturally blaze in anger or melt with love? Does scorn give her lips an unconscious but expressive twist?

She must realize that the day is gone when a pretty face can make its conquest unaided in motion pictures. True it is that beauty still counts a great deal, but the leading quarry after all is not so much whether she has a face as pretty as this actress or that, as whether or not she has one with features as eloquently responsive to her emotions.

NEW METRO PLAY
FULL OF ROMANCE

ONE OF THE BIG SCENES IN "THE KISS OF HATE," A SENSATIONAL METRO PHOTODRAMA OF RUSSIAN LIFE, STARRING ETHEL BARRYMORE, SUPPORTED BY H. COOPER CLIFFE

This is one of the many interesting scenes from "The Kiss of Hate," the newest Metro wonderplay in which Ethel Barrymore is starred. Miss Barrymore is supported by H. Cooper Cliffe and a notable cast. The scenario is from the gifted pen of Mme. de Grasse and was especially written for Miss Barrymore, giving her the fullest opportunity for the display of her wonderful dramatic powers. "The Kiss of Hate" is a story of Russian life, brimful of colorful romance and gripping intrigue. There are scores of thrilling and novel scenes and sensational situations. All in all, the production is one of the most remarkable which has been offered this year. William Nigh, one of the foremost directors now in demand produced the new Barrymore picture, which in itself is a guarantee of its excellence.

TEN OPINIONS
HANDLED DOWN

in Cases Appealed from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the State.

Ten opinions were handed down by the supreme court of appeals this week. The syllabi are as follows:

Nilan vs. Long. Cabell county, affirmed; Mason, Judge.

1. The following item was published in a newspaper, namely: "At the session of court which began last Tuesday, Effie Nilan was convicted of perjury. She was sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary." Held: That such publication is actionable per se.

2. Where words are actionable per se, it is not necessary to aver and prove special damages in order to entitle the plaintiff to general damages. The law implies all such damages as are the natural and probable consequence of the words so spoken or written, in all cases where the words are actionable per se.

3. The fact that a publication was made as news item by mistake or misinformation, and that no special damages resulted from the publication, and that the publisher wrongfully explained the mistake through the same newspaper, may be shown in evidence upon the trial, in mitigation of damages, but will not fully excuse the publisher.

4. Special damages can not be recovered in such cases without an allegation and proof of loss or damages as a consequence of the publication.

Robinson vs. Virginia-Pocahontas Coal Company. McDowell county, affirmed; Mason, Judge.

1. In all cases whereby the terms of the employment the master is required to furnish tools, appliances, and machinery for his employee with which to work, it is his positive duty to furnish such as reasonable safe and suitable for the purpose, and the servant may assume that the master has performed this duty; but this rule does not apply where the servant make an improper or unusual use of the appliance furnished him.

2. An employee cannot recover damages from his employer for an act done by the employee in an unnecessarily dangerous and negligent manner.

Anderson vs. Anderson; Summers county; decree reversed; bill dismissed; Miller, Judge.

1. Section 123, serial section 4783, code 1913, respecting failure to assign grounds of demurrer, does not apply to equity causes.

2. A bill for divorce on the

ground of adultery, specifying the person with whom the alleged act of adultery was committed, and also the time and place, is not bad on demurrer for failure to allege other circumstances of the alleged offense.

3. In suits for divorce as in other civil causes the burden is upon the plaintiff to make out his case by clear, positive, and satisfactory evidence.

4. In this case the evidence of the adulterous acts alleged was not sufficient to support the decree of a vinculo matrimonii appealed from.

Daniels vs. the Charles Boldt Company; Cabell county; judgment affirmed; Miller, Judge.

1. The declaration in this case by an infant is good on demurrer, as one alleging a general employment, the relationship of master and servant, and defendant's duties in respect thereto, and a breach of those duties, but it is not sufficient as one alleging a special contract of employment, and breaches thereof, resulting in personal injuries to complainant.

2. To have the protection afforded under chapter 10, acts of the legislature of 1913, known as the workmen's compensation act, an employee must not only have paid the premium provided thereby, but the injured employee must have had actual notice that his employer had elected to pay into the workmen's compensation fund, but typewritten or printed notices thereof, when duly posted in conspicuous places about his place or places of business, as required by said act, will, as provided thereby, constitute sufficient notice to all his employees that he has made such election.

3. Defendant's instruction numbered 2 was rightly rejected, and number three properly modified, as not presenting clearly and without confusion the law of the workmen's compensation act, applicable to the facts proven on the trial.

4. It is actionable negligence for an employer who has employed an infant to work in a safe place, in or about the construction of a building, to order him to work in another place, of known danger for employment of that age, and from which place he falls and is injured.

5. The verdict in this case, twenty-five hundred dollars, for permanent injuries to a boy fifteen years of age is not excessive.

State vs. Chaffin; Jackson county; reversed, new trial; Williams, president.

1. An indictment for a statutory

crime is sufficient if it charges it in the language of the statute.

2. By introducing his own evidence, after the court has overruled his motion to strike out plaintiff's evidence, a defendant waives the error, if any, in the court's ruling.

3. Proof of facts and circumstances tending to arouse suspicion, but which do not prove the actual commission of the crime charged, will not sustain a verdict of guilty.

Watts vs. Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company; Cabell county; affirmed; Williams, president.

1. In an action against an employer, subject to the workmen's compensation act, for an injury received by one of his servants, the declaration is good, if its averments show the injury was the direct result of negligence on the part of some employee or officer, other than plaintiff, or resulted from the negligence of such other combined with his own.

2. Negligence is the basis of such action, and if plaintiff's injury is due wholly to his own negligence, he can not recover. But section 26 of the act, makes the employer liable, not only for his own negligence, but also for the negligence of any of his officers, agents or other employees, and denies to him the common law defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk and negligence of a fellow servant.

3. The workmen's compensation act does not violate any of the employer's constitutional rights, by denying to him the aforesaid defenses.

4. An electric railway company which operates an urban car line, and also other lines connecting therewith and extending into another state, is both an intrastate and an interstate carrier. But the federal employers' liability act does not apply in the case of injury to a servant of such company, who is operating a street car, confined to the urban lines and not, at the time of injury, carrying interstate passengers or traffic. To make the federal act applicable, the injured servant must be engaged in interstate commerce at the time of injury.

5. In an action for personal injury, where the jury has returned a verdict for plaintiff, the defendant has moved to set it aside on the ground that the damages assessed are excessive, it is reversible error to compel plaintiff to remit a portion of the damages on pain of having the verdict set aside, and to enter judgment for the balance.

Werninger vs. City of Huntington; Cabell county; decree reversed; cause remanded; Lynch, Judge.

1. To a bill to enforce the lien of municipal sewer assessment against the property benefited by the improvement, one holding a lien on the land, by virtue of a will, for the payment of a legacy charged thereon is a necessary party; and his omission as such renders the bill bad on demurrer.

2. Where a city, erroneously but in good faith assuming an ally to be a public one, constructs therein a sewer, without first acquiring title to the soil of the necessary easement therefor, such unlawful entry and appropriation, in the absence of protest or objection by the landowners with knowledge thereof, do not alone constitute a defense to a suit for the enforcement of the special assessment lien, if the city has power under its organic law subsequently to acquire the easement by condemnation.

3. Nor can such defense be asserted by the landowners, with full knowledge of the encroachment, failed to object or protest against it, but granted permission therefor. Such acquiescence and permission constitute an estoppel to contest the right to enforce payment of the assessments.

Thomas vs. Mott; Summers county; judgment reversed; cause remanded; Lynch, Judge.

To recover in assumpsit for the breach of an executory agreement for the sale of corporate stock, plaintiff must declare specially on the contract. The general counts alone will not suffice, except where payment of the consideration is the only act remaining unperformed thereunder.

Marion Roush, et al vs. Longdale Telephone Company; Mason county; reversed; remanded; Poffenberger, Judge.

1. The validity of a by-law of a corporation purporting to make the holders of its fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock liable to periodical assessments for payment of its debts and operating expenses, is a subject of controversy within the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court of appeals.

2. Equity has jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin actions to recover assessments to which such a by-law and the enforcement thereof generally and obtain adjudication of its invalidity.

3. Such a by-law is ultra vires and void.

WAR AND THEATERS.

PARIS, April 8.—The total receipts of the theaters in Paris in 1914 were 41,600,000 francs, as compared with 68,450,000 francs in 1913. The moving pictures without the trials of war better than all other places of amusements. Their receipts were 8,232,000 francs as against 8,855,000.

GIRLS! GIRLS!

Have Beautiful Hair

Mildredina Hair Remedy stimulates the scalp, makes it healthy and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp invigorator known. It is a whole-some medicine for both the hair and scalp. Even a small bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a dozen bottles of any other hair tonic ever made. It shows results from the very start. Now on sale at every drug store in the land at 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Mildredina Hair Remedy is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe which is the cause of 93 per cent of hair troubles. These pernicious, persistent and destructive little devils thrive on the ordinary hair tonic.

Sample mailed for 10c to pay postage, etc., by the Mildredina Louise Co., Boston, Mass. For sale by Farrell's Drug Store.—Advertisement.

THE MARKETS

GRAIN.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Uneasiness over the relations of Germany and the United States caused the wheat market today to undergo material declines, which were only removed in part by rumors that Germany would disavow the sinking of the Sussex. Prices closed unsettled, 1½ to 1¾¢ lower, with May at 116½¢ and July at 114½¢. Corn sold ½ to ¾¢ and Oats ¼ to ½¢. 1½¢ put down, the outcome varied from 10c decline to a rise of 5c.

Open High Low Close

WHEAT—May...117½ 117½ 115 116
July...115½ 116 113 114

CORN—May...75½ 75½ 74½ 75
July...76½ 76½ 75½ 76½

OATS—May...45 45 44½ 44½
July...43½ 43½ 43 43½

PORK—May...2305 2317 2302 2317
July...2275 2280 2275 2280

LARD—May...1147 1147 1145 1147
July...1167 1170 1165 1167

RIBS—May...1220 1225 1220 1225
July...1237 1240 1235 1241

Cash quotations: Wheat, No. 2 red, 120½¢; No. 3, red, nominal; No. 2 hard, 118¢; No. 3 hard, 114½¢; Corn, No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 4, yellow, 72½¢; Oats—No. 3, white, 43¢; 44½¢; standard, 46¢; 46½¢; Pork, 2150¢; 2315¢; lard 1146¢; ribs, 1187¢; 1225¢.

TOLEDO, O., April 8.—Wheat, cash, 121½¢; May 122½¢; July, 121¢. Clover seed, prime cash, 970¢; April, 880¢; October, 862½¢. Alsike, prime cash and April 930¢. Timothy, prime cash and April 350¢.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Butter, creamery, extras (92 score), 36¼¢; creamery (higher scoring), 37¢; 37½¢; firsts, 35½¢; 36¢; seconds, 34¢; 35¢.

Eggs, firm; fresh gathered, extras, 33½¢; 24¢; regular packed, extra firsts, 22¢; 23¢; do firsts, 21¼¢; 22½¢; seconds, 20¢; 20½¢; nearby henry whites, fine to fancy, 25¢; 26¢; nearby henry browns, 24¢; 25¢.

Cheese, firm; state, held, specials, 18½¢; current make, specials 17½¢; 17½¢; do average run, 17¢; Wisconsin twins, fresh, 17½¢; 17½¢.

Live poultry, firm; chickens, 17¢; fowls, 19¢; 20¢; dressed, firm; chickens, 15¢; 30¢; fowls, 15¢; 20¢; turkeys, 28¢; 35¢.

Flour, unsettled.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Hogs, receipts, 11,000; firm. Bulk 960¢; 975¢; light, 930¢; 985¢; mixed, 935¢; 980¢; heavy, 925¢; 980¢; rough, 925¢; 940¢; pigs, 750¢; 910¢.

Cattle, receipts, 200; steady. Native beef, 800¢; 1000¢; stock-ers and feeders, 610¢; 875¢; cows and calves, 420¢; 910¢; calves, 675¢; 950¢; sheep receipts, 1,000; steady. Wethers, 825¢; 925¢; ewes, 625¢; 890¢; lambs, 875¢; 1150¢.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—Cattle, steady; supply light. Choice, 865¢; 915¢; prime, 925¢; 935¢.

Sheep, steady; supply light. Prime wether, 740¢; 760¢; veal calves, 1000¢; 1050¢.

Hogs steady; receipts light. Prime heavies, mediums and heavy Yorkers, 1015¢; 1025¢; light Yorkers, 950¢; 965¢; pigs and roughs, 875¢; 900¢.

OIL.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 8.—Credit balances, \$2,600; runs, 82,407; average, 75.42¢. Shipments, 34,483; average, 48.10¢.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Pressure was directed against the more prominent stocks at the outset of today's brief session, and the better known ones declined to lowest prices of the week. Their losses were largely, if not wholly retrieved, before the close, when a spirited demand for metals, especially the zinc shares, brought about a general reversal.

American Zinc, the most active feature of the day, made a new high record on its advance of five points to 95½¢, and Bittie and Superior, a 95½¢, and the same class, rose 3 to 95. Other active features again included the irregular trend, Crucible Steel, coppers, such as Anaconda, Shattuck, Arizona and Tennessee, the motors, International Nickel and United States Industrial Alcohol.

Rails were again negligible quantity, as far as their activity was concerned.

Total sales of stocks amounted to 255,000 shares.

DUN'S REVIEW.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)
NEW YORK, April 8.—Dun's Review, in its issue today has this to say regarding trade conditions.

Even after months of extensive buying, requirements continue remarkably heavy and further augmentation of business is noted. Consumptive demands are sustained in greater volume than in best previous years and pressure upon industrial forces is unabated, though in some instances high prices check new contracts. But such cases are still the exception and, in the aggregate, the transactions grow rather than diminish, being limited mainly by the over-sold condition of mills and factories. Manufacturers are working as never before to meet the insistent calls for more merchandise and products, yet outputs, while steadily rising, remain inadequate and many plants fall farther behind on orders. Scarcity of materials continues and is not confined to any single industry or trade; it is apparent in steel, in textiles, in leather, in paper and elsewhere and hampers operations at numerous points. Labor troubles are also a source of increasing annoyance—

though strikes are quickly settled—and the demand for skilled hands exceeds the supply, while the freight congestion is still a cause of much delay.

Development of new enterprise is general and the railroad buy heavily of equipment, yet in spite of all efforts to augment facilities, producing and transporting forces fail to keep pace with domestic and foreign requirements. Best results in retail lines are not yet possible, owing to variable weather, but the movement expands in most sections and there is prospect of unprecedented business distribution. Visiting buyers operate extensively in the leading wholesale markets, both for nearby and future needs, and even larger dealings would be noted were manufacturers in position to promise definite deliveries. Sentiment is more cheerful in financial circles and stock values tend upward, but cotton prices, in contrast to the sharp rise in wheat, give way slowly.

AT 103, SAYS
HE FEELS AS
FINE AS SILK

Old Man Thinks Stopping Smoking Hurt Eyes and He Always Took a Drink.

WICHITA, Kan., April 8.—John Mulrine sat on his bed in the St. Francis hospital the other day and talked like a book agent.

"I feel as fine as silk," he said, when he was asked how he was enjoying his one hundred and third year, which he has just entered. "I would be as good a man as I ever was if both my feet had not been broken and I could read as well as I used to."

He had laid down a copy of a paper with some complaint that nothing but the headlines was large enough to read without glasses—a device of art that he has managed to get along without so far.

"I believe in my soul," he said, "that giving up my pipe is making me go blind. When I left the farm and came into town I wanted to be nice and I gave up chewing and smoking. The pipe was a great comfort and I miss it."

"Did you ever take any liquor?" he was asked.

"Indeed I did—barrels of it," said the centenarian. "When we finished building the Grand Trunk road from St. Thomas to Windsor in Canada, Martin Walsh used to sell us all we wanted for twenty-five cents a gallon—and a good profit he made on it too. It used to cost him ten cents and sometimes twelve. When I came to the states from Canada and went to work on the Mississippi levees, a boy was always around with a bucket of liquor and we took a drink every time we took six full wheelbarrows full of dirt to the top. The South had a bad climate those days—full of yellow fever and cholera."

"It is now more than ninety years," he said, "since I left County Tyrone, Ireland. I was born up against Donegal, twenty miles from Londonderry. It was a great country and the people used to live to a good old age there."

"I have no kin at all," Mr. Mulrine said, "and I don't need any as long as I am with the good sisters here."

The Civil war was a thing of yesterday with John Mulrine so far as his memory of the South is concerned. He was there long before the rebellion of the Confederate states. When the war broke out he was a union man, but he was pressed into a gang of border ruffians whose chief business it was to forcibly take mules and other property from northern settlers. He made his escape from them and worked his way through exciting hazards to Coles county, Ill., where he remained until he came to Viola township, this county, in 1873.

"I agree with you," Miss Hoppe answered promptly, that men gossip, that Adam gossiped. Men are far worse gossipers than women. But women should be better than men, should set them an example. Women gossip about little things. They say that another woman dyed her hair or fished about her age. It is men who circulate the blasting scandals. But why should we make men a standard? Let us simply make up our minds that women at least will not say unkind things."

Often Stating a Fact.
But very little gossip is deliberately unkind," I protested. "For instance, if you and I meet the beautiful Mrs. Jones and her fourth husband just back from their honeymoon at Palm Beach, and you say to me, 'Oh! there goes Mrs. Jones and her husband,' and I answer 'yes, her fourth husband,' I am stating merely an in-

formed lay pokes, with eggs in each, and this caused them to think that had the fact been known and the hen watched she, too, might have laid two eggs in a day.

It is thought by a number of persons interested in the matter that a breed of fowls might be created that would lay two eggs a day regularly.

One very noticeable feature in connection with the foregoing is the fact that the two-day hen does not lay as long as other hens before she wants to set, but deposits about the average number of eggs in a layer before the brooding notion strikes her.

Now Up to Scientific Breeders to Propagate the Species, It is Said.

LEESVILLE, O., April 8.—Can it be considered as being within the realm of future possibilities that we are to have a breed of hens that can be depended upon to lay two eggs a day? That there are hens with a two apartment egg factory within their abnormal interior would appear to be an indisputable fact from discoveries already made, and which will here be described for the benefit of the progressive scientific breeder and all others interested.

Two months ago when Mr. and Mrs. John T. Timmons, the former being known as the blind author and naturalist, decided to move from Cadiz, O., to Leesville, they decided to sell all their poultry except four hens which they decided to keep to supply the table immediately previous to their moving, and all the hens were disposed of but four. The next evening one of these was killed, and the following day when there were but three hens left in a coop which was closed on account of cold weather, four eggs were found in the nest.

This was looked upon as strange, and close watch was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Timmons, and on three more occasions prior to their moving away from Cadiz, one of the remaining hens laid two eggs in one day, and once she laid two eggs within a few minutes of each other. On the following day she laid one egg.

The hen was taken to the new home in Leesville, where she has on two occasions repeated the performance of depositing two normally sized eggs very much alike in shape and weight, in the nest within a few minutes. This hen is a cross between Rhode Island Red mother and Barred Rock rooster.

Other chickens were hatched at the same time this hen was brought into the world, and Mrs. Timmons in dressing one of the other hens discovered that the fowl had two distinct, well

lay. Development of new enterprise is general and the railroad buy heavily of equipment, yet in spite of all efforts to augment facilities, producing and transporting forces fail to keep pace with domestic and foreign requirements. Best results in retail lines are not yet possible, owing to variable weather, but the movement expands in most sections and there is prospect of unprecedented business distribution. Visiting buyers operate extensively in the leading wholesale markets, both for nearby and future needs, and even larger dealings would be noted were manufacturers in position to promise definite deliveries. Sentiment is more cheerful in financial circles and stock values tend upward, but cotton prices, in contrast to the sharp rise in wheat, give way slowly.

Ever since the outbreak of the war both Consul Busser and his wife have been unwearingly helping unfortunate victims of all nationalities, and especially the British residents of Trieste, who were interned by the Austrians, and their women and children who remained in the port.

HARBEN IN PITTSBURG.
Thomas F. Harben, manager of the Annex hotel, Glen Elk, left Saturday for Pittsburgh, where he goes on a business mission. During his absence James P. Howe will have charge of the hotel.

READY TO DUMP.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—Henrik Bergsen, the widely known Norwegian merchant, who has spent twenty years in Germany, declares that in that country there is now stored \$1,500,000,000 worth of cheap merchandise, mostly produced by women, ready to be sold to the world, immediately after peace is declared.

W. W. OURS,
Sanitary officer.

O. R. SORTOR,
Sanitary officer.

LEE STOUT,
Sanitary officer.

DR. W. S. CONWAY,
Sanitary officer.

Sanitary Committee.

War on Gossip

New York Women Band Together to Wipe Out "Deadly Poison" amongst Sex.

A number of self-supporting women in New York city have banded together to fight gossip. For that purpose and for other purposes related to the general, spiritual and physical welfare of women, these foes of gossip have organized the Order of Corinthians, to which any person is eligible who subscribes to the doctrine of St. James—I hope it is St. James—that "The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

Miss Mary Hoppe, head of the Woman's Business Bureau, at 37 East Twenty-eighth street, originated the idea of the Order of Corinthians, which was incorporated in New York more than a year ago, but which is just now taking definite shape. To carry on a national crusade against scandal-mongering, Miss Hoppe plans the establishment of Don't Gossip Clubs in every town and village in the United States where half a dozen women may be gathered together.

Will Fight Gossip.

These clubs will be pledged "to fight gossip, malice and all uncharitableness as the greatest of sins." Apart from this sweeping project the Order of Corinthians plans to found a mother house in New York, where impoverished women of education and refinement may be received and housed free of charge for three months while they are shown how to become self-supporting.

Miss Hoppe told me yesterday that this will not be in any sense a charity since membership cards in the order will be sold to men and women of wealth at a fixed price, the card to be given to any one the purchaser may select and the money spent to be returned in an equivalent of service by the Woman's Business Bureau.

I told Miss Hoppe, a gentle, gray-haired southern woman of the old school, that the most astonishing purpose of the Order of Corinthians is its determination to abolish gossip.

When Adam Was Bored.
"Everybody gossiped," I assured her. "The Sphinx is the only woman who never talked scandal. Eve gossiped with the serpent, and Adam was bored in Paradise because convention forbade him to talk about his wife and there was no other man with whom he could discuss her, anyhow. You see, if there had been but one other woman and one other man, Adam could have had a wonderful time suggesting to one of them that the other was a person of shady antecedents."

"I agree with you," Miss Hoppe answered promptly, that men gossip, that Adam gossiped. Men are far worse gossipers than women. But women should be better than men, should set them an example. Women gossip about little things. They